

I, CAPTAIN CHARLES F. VALE, ASN - C - 1644861, Signal Corps Photo Section, GHQ, FEC, certify that on the 18th day of September 1947 in the Teikoku Building, Tokyo, Japan, T/4 Phillip A. Cooper, ASN 13243540 and I took the within photograph; that the said photograph is a true and exact likeness of the rear left shoulder and side of Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull - known to be and verified to be Lt. Frederick D. Turnbull, A-1, USNR, File #301472.

/s/ Charles F. Vale
Captain Charles F. Vale
ASN - C - 1644861
Signal Corps Photo Section
GHQ - FEC

I, T/4 Phillip A. Cooper, ASN, 13243540, U.S. Army Signal Corps, have read the above certificate and state that the same is true in all respects.

/s/ Phillip A. Cooper
T/4 Phillip A. Cooper
ASN - 13243540
U. S. Army Signal Corps.

CITY OF TOKYO } SS
HONSHU, JAPAN }

I, FREDERICK DEWITT TURNBULL, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

I am a Lt. A-1, USNR, File #301472, now attached to Naval Air Station, Los Alamitos, California. My permanent home address is 291 Grove, Highland Park 3, Michigan. I am 24 years of age. At the time I was a Prisoner of War I was an Ensign, AVN, USNR, File No. 301472.

I was formerly attached to Air Group 20, VF 20, aboard the USS Enterprise and was shot down by enemy air craft on October 12, 1944 at Kato, Formosa. I landed in the water by parachute approximately 25 feet from the shoreline and was immediately taken prisoner by the Army Military Police. Upon being captured all personal articles were removed from my person, my hands tied behind my back with parachute shroud lines, made to lie down and the parachute was thrown over me. Within ten minutes I had been shot twice, once in the left upper arm, once in the right chest. Beside the two wounds mentioned above, I had received two twenty millimeter wounds in my left shoulder. (See Attached Exhibit "A" and "B"). Approximately 30 minutes had elapsed when I was made to walk approximately 50 yards to the opposite side of the road running down the shoreline. In being made to walk, my physical condition at that time was very weak and as I could not walk fast enough I was jabbed in the back with a bayonet by an unknown person, and this bayonet wound was approximately one - one and a half inches deep. I was then transferred from this place by truck

to the Kato Military Hospital where my wounds were operated on without the aid of anesthetics. I was in this hospital until November 11, 1944 and at which time I was transferred to the Kempetai Headquarters in the city of Tainan, Formosa. I remained in this jail until November 23, 1944 undergoing interrogation daily. On November 23 I was taken by car to an airfield and then flown to Tokyo, Japan and on this trip, the only clothing that I had was a thin cotton Kimona and in the three day trip I was fed ONLY two meals. Upon arrival in Tokyo, I was taken to the Kempetai Headquarters, Kudon District and confined there from November 26, 1944 until the 8th of December.

On the above date I was transferred to Ofuna Interrogation Camp by train and by foot. At this time I had no shoes and was made to walk a distance of approximately three miles walking over cinders, glass and made to step in animal excretion which was on the road. Not having shoes, it was very hard to keep the pace that was required and so my guards would prod me in the back with their sword cases. Also, I would like to state that at this time I had no clothing except for the thin cotton kimona given to me at the hospital on Formosa. I arrived at the Japanese Naval Interrogation Camp at Ofuna at approximately 11:30 a.m. December 8, 1944 and was immediately put in a cell six feet by nine feet. They did not feed me the noon meal that day and the first meal that I received was that night. The Kongocho by the name of Kitamura came to my cell at approximately 1:30 on this date and examined my cut and bleeding feet and also looked at my wounds in my shoulder, arm and chest. To these he gave no medical aid or attention nor would he give me clean bandages for my wounds, which were at that time lice infected.

Next day, which was 9 December 1944, I was interrogated by two men in civilian clothing, one whom I came to know later as Hatsuo Sasano, who was a Lt. in the Naval Intelligence. He informed me in my first interview that I was not a Prisoner of War but still a combatant and that my treatment by the Japanese Government would depend upon how I answered the questions asked of me. First interrogation consisted of my name, rank, serial number, ship, previous operations, future operations that I might know about, type of aircraft and information pertaining to this type, previous military training and also about my home life. In our conversation I learned that he was from Berkely, California and at that time I told him that one of the other Prisoners that came to Japan with me was born and raised in Berkely, California and his name was Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn. He said that he knew of no one by that name while he was in the States. Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn was beaten the next morning for no apparent reason, and although he had not been questioned by the Naval Intelligence, it appeared to me that this man, Lt. Samano, Hatsuo may have ordered his beating.

The day following the interrogation by Lt. Sasano, Hatsuo, I was questioned by Captain Sanematsu with the aid of an interrogator named James K. Sasaki. In this interrogation, I was again informed as to my status while in this camp and that my safety depended upon my answers to their questions. I gave them false information as to the name of my ship and drew a diagram of the gun implacements that were on the ship that I was supposedly from. About a month from the date of this interrogation I was again questioned by the same two men and at that time they

Showed me a photograph of the ship that I had told them I was from. They could see easily that I had lied to them as the number of guns and positions theron were entirely wrong, and so they suspected that I was from another ship, I did not admit that I was from another ship, but instead maintained that the information I gave them was true. At this time Captain Sanematsu slammed the desk with his fist and called me a liar and then slapped me approximately five or six times in the face. While I was being slapped at this interrogation, James K. Sasaki was present. Captain Sanematsu then summoned the guard on duty and told him to take me back to my room and I believe that he gave instructions to the guard to beat me as I had not told them the truth. This guard's name was Nishi, Masanori and upon arrival at my cell, Nishi beat me approximately fifteen times with a club three and a half inches in diameter and three feet long, with as much strength as he could gather, across the buttocks and legs. The beating began about 15 minutes after I was questioned by Sanematsu. At this moment it was time to change the guards and the guard by the name of Hirose, Kisaburo relieved Nishi and he was given instructions by Nishi to continue the beating. Hirose being a kind guard took the bat and would hit the floor and told me that every time he hit the floor for me to yell with pain. This guard, Hirose, saved me from being severely beaten and perhaps being beaten to death.

I hold Sanematsu and Sasaki responsible for the many beatings and general mistreatments that were a daily occurrence in this camp for the following reasons: Almost invariably after questioning, the person questioned would be beaten and his meals withheld for one or more meals, a maximum time would be about four days. The guards would bow and treat both of these men with a great deal of respect and would follow any order or command given him by either. They both seemed anxious to impress us with their authority and that our lives rested in their hands, in order to secure the information that they desired from us. Sasaki often impressed us with the information that he was a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy and that his word carried a great deal of weight. He also continually promised to do certain things for us but these promises were never fulfilled. The fact that he had authority in this camp is attested by the following occurrences. On Easter Sunday 1945 a thorough search was made of the camp and of all prisoners rooms for articles we were not supposed to have. In this inspection they found some Japanese Yen in my room and I was called from a formation of Prisoners of War by James K. Sasaki and asked why this money was in the room. I explained the situation fully to him in the presence of Kitamura, Iida and another petty officer whose name I do not know. After explaining this, I was not beaten but instead returned to the formation. In the same inspection they found a package of American cigarettes, in a Navy Enlisted Man's room by the name of Ring, Dell and this man was beaten by Kitamura in the presence of approximately fifty Prisoners of War. This beating was administered by Kitamura hitting Ring with his fist approximately thirty five to forty times and knocking him senseless, so that for two days he was in a daze and could not talk coherently. This beating was witnessed by Sasaki, Iida and the unknown Petty Officer, and at no time did Sasaki interfere with this beating. It is my belief that Sasaki could have stopped this beating, as he surely stopped Kitamura from beating me. I have been told many times by the guards that the Gunrabi (phonetic) had

ordered certain prisoners to be beaten, their meals withheld for not answering their questions satisfactorily; and it was common knowledge within the camp that all beatings ordered or not ordered were condonned by the following men: Sanomatsu, Sasaki, Yokura, Sasano, Katagori, and all other interrogators and intelligence officers that came to this camp.

I will describe a routine day in solitary confinement. I was confined in a cell 6' x 9', which had one window opening on the compound, which was covered with paper and bars made of wood blocks approximately 1" square, and also had one window approximately 6" x 6" leading onto the corridor, which also was covered with paper. I would arise each morning at 6:15 and would be given five minutes in which to fold my blankets and to pile them in the corner of the room. I had five blankets. I then had to wait until 6:45, at which time my food was given to me with no chance to wash or brush my teeth. I would finish with breakfast by 7 o'clock, at which time my food was taken away and then I had to sit cross legged without any blankets around my body until it was time to sweep the room, which was approximately 8:30. At 9 AM in the morning they would start the exorcise known as componsoge (phonetic), which I will describe later. They would then take the solitary Prisoners one at a time and submit them to this exorcise. This would continue until approximately 10:30 or 10:45 and at 11:45 the noon meal was brought to me. This had to be finished by 12. I did nothing the rest of the afternoon except sit and think in my cell, and if the guards were not too close we would converse with the man in the cell next to us, as the walls were very thin and it was possible to carry on a conversation without raising your voice too much. At 4:45 I received my evening meal and of course, finished it by 5. I again had nothing to do but sit until 6:45, at which time I was told to make my bed and only allowed 5 minutes to make it. Then I went to sleep. There never was any heat in the barracks at any time I was there, and perhaps every third or fourth day I would be allowed to wash my face and hands and brush my teeth. Every other week I was, provided the guards were not mad or otherwise down on you as an individual, allowed to take a bath with soap. For a period of four months I wore the same clothes, which were lice infected and no opportunity to wash them or receive a change.

Our food three times a day consisted of one bowl per man of rice. This bowl would hold about 8 ounces. This bowl at no time was ever over 5/8ths full. We also received one 8 ounce bowl of soup per meal, and this soup was made of hot water and perhaps sometimes we would receive fish heads, fins, and once in a great while potato peelings, and if we received over 5 or 6 peelings per bowl, we figured ourselves very lucky.

I will add another thing about solitary confinement, and that is that we were not allowed to walk around in the cell. We had to maintain a cross-legged position.

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In the middle of December a Prisoner by the name of Lt. Norman Emil was beaten very severely in my presence. I was returning from the latrine and I witnessed the beating of Emil from a distance of approximately 30 ft. by Nishi, Asoma, Sugata and Kitamura. I stood in the doorway of the latrine waiting for a guard to return me to my cell for approximately two minutes and at this time I saw the following: Nishi was beating It. Emil with a club three and one-half inches in diameter, three feet long with all the strength that he could gather across the buttocks and legs and after five strokes with the bat, Asoma beat him five times, then Sugata beat him five times, and then they repeated the process. Emil then fell unconscious and Kitamura made Nishi and Sugata lift Emil to his feet and Kitamura beat him approximately 15 times with his fist. They then dropped him to the floor and kicked him in the groin and then kicked him bodily and threw him in his cell. For having seen this beating I was hit approximately six or seven times with said bat by Nishi. Before Nishi hit me with a bat he told me "No Look" (Miru Nei, phonetic which we understand to mean No Look). All the time that these guards were striking Emil they were laughing and seemed to be enjoying hearing Emil scream with pain and plead for mercy. This is the only beating of Emil that I saw with my own eyes but I heard these same guards and Kitamura beating Emil many more times, extending over a period of approximately six weeks, after which time Lt. Emil died as a result of this mistreatment and abuse.

Sometime in the latter part of January or the beginning of February, a severely wounded and burned flyer by the name of Lt. Hunt, USN was brought into camp and put in the cell next to mine. At the time he arrived in camp he was able to walk even though feebly, and had a rational mind. He told me his name, rank, where he was shot down, date and name of ship and type of aircraft he was flying and also his squadron number. Upon arrival at camp he was not examined in any manner by the Kongo Cho (Kitamura), but the next morning he was made to walk from the cell to Kitamura's room, a distance of approximately 50 yards. What Kitamura did to him in this room, I do not know, but when he returned to his cell, he was definitely in a far worse state than when he left. The night after his examination by Kitamura, he became delirious and his body racked with severe pain. In his delirium he went over his crash time and time again and spoke of his family back in the States. The guards could hear him raving, and they would go into his room and pound on the floor with their bats, laughing while they did this. Once during the night I tried to talk with him and could receive no answer, so I am positive he was out of his mind. About a week later he was again taken to Kitamura's room for the inhuman treatment which sufficed in the camp as medical treatment. In February 1945 I requested of Lt. Sasano, Matsuc permission to enter Hunt's room and feed him or help him in any way I could, as he could not use his arms or legs. Sasano said that he would

have to ask his superiors. About an hour later he came to my cell and said that it was impossible and so I asked at least let me go in and read the Bible to him and he said that he would see. The next morning he came back and informed me that that would not be allowed, and that there was nothing that we could do to help Hunt in any way. So Hunt starved to death.

The following guards were to the best of my knowledge and belief the meanest guards in this camp. Nishi, Asoma, Sugats, Mori, Obara, Kitamura, Kohara and two other guards known to me by the following nicknames: The Hazel, and the Dog or the Bull.

Nishi had a perverted sense of humor and the following incident will show exactly what I mean. In February I loaned my Bible to Lt. (J.G.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn, who was in the cell next to mine, and he read the Bible loud enough for Lt. (J.G.) Donald Curry Stanley to hear. Nishi, by sneaking outside and looking in the window of both rooms, could see that Flinn was talking loud enough for Stanley to hear him. He then went into Flinn's room and beat him with a bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 3' long about ten times, slugged him with his fist, then hit him with the sole of rubber tennis shoes and made him stand at attention without clothes for approximately 4 hours, and the same treatment was given to Stanley. He then entered my room and for no apparent reason demonstrated on me the same beating that he gave Flinn and Stanley, thinking it was a big joke to show me what he did as he was laughing the time he was working me over. I have seen and heard him beat prisoners on numerous occasions without any apparent reason for the beating. If a prisoner would show that the beating was hurting him, Nishi would delight in beating him longer and harder than if the prisoner showed no sign of pain. An example of this was the aforementioned beating of Emil. The people that I know for a fact that he beat are: Emil, Stanley, Flinn, Zeiner, Firdwall, Walker, Farnell, Freleson, Walasek, Upton, Beuchot, Cross and myself. The aforementioned beatings were administered during an exercise we knew as "Conporsoff". This exercise consisted of taking a handless swab, bending from the hips and running this swab down a corridor approximately 25 yds. in bare feet, being beaten if you slowed down, fell or in any way did not keep up the pace set by the guard. This exercise was being conducted in the middle of the winter, using cold water which would make the floor very slippery and at the same time your feet would become numb due to the cold. The average number of times that you would go up and down this hall is 20, and every man who would take this exercise would receive approximately from 15 to 20 hard blows with a bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3'. Also this exercise was done individually while the prisoner was in a weakened physical condition, and after two trips it was all he could do to move without extreme pain.

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After being in the cell a while, I made some cracks in the paper over the window with my finger nail in the window leading to the corridor and the window looking over the compound. In this way a person could look out when the guards were not around. I was released from solitary confinement March 17, 1945, at which time I was allowed to see other prisoners but not to converse with them. On April 7, 1945 we were given permission to talk with one another as we had been doing secretly since our arrival in camp.

In the middle of December a Prisoner by the name of Lt. Norman Emil was beaten very severely in my presence. I was returning from the latrine and I witnessed the beating of Emil from a distance of approximately 30 ft. by Nishi, Asoma, Sugata and Kitamura. I stood in the doorway of the latrine waiting for a guard to return me to my cell for approximately two minutes and at this time I saw the following: Nishi was beating It. Emil with a club three and one-half inches in diameter, three feet long with all the strength that he could gather across the buttocks and legs and after five strokes with the bat, Asoma beat him five times, then Sugata beat him five times, and then they repeated the process. Emil then fell unconscious and Kitamura made Nishi and Sugata lift Emil to his feet and Kitamura beat him approximately 15 times with his fist. They then dropped him to the floor and kicked him in the groin and then kicked him bodily and threw him in his cell. For having seen this beating I was hit approximately six or seven times with said bat by Nishi. Before Nishi hit me with a bat he told me "No Look" (Miru Nei, phonetic which we understand to mean No Look). All the time that these guards were striking Emil they were laughing and seemed to be enjoying hearing Emil scream with pain and plead for mercy. This is the only beating of Emil that I saw with my own eyes but I heard these same guards and Kitamura beating Emil many more times, extending over a period of approximately six weeks, after which time Lt. Emil died as a result of this mistreatment and abuse.

Sometime in the latter part of January or the beginning of February, a severely wounded and burned flyer by the name of Lt. Hunt, USN was brought into camp and put in the cell next to mine. At the time he arrived in camp he was able to walk even though feebly, and had a rational mind. He told me his name, rank, where he was shot down, date and name of ship and type of aircraft he was flying and also his squadron number. Upon arrival at camp he was not examined in any manner by the Kongo Cho (Kitamura), but the next morning he was made to walk from the cell to Kitamura's room, a distance of approximately 50 yards. What Kitamura did to him in this room, I do not know, but when he returned to his cell, he was definitely in a far worse state than when he left. The night after his examination by Kitamura, he became delirious and his body racked with severe pain. In his delirium he went over his crash time and time again and spoke of his family back in the States. The guards could hear him raving, and they would go into his room and pound on the floor with their bats, laughing while they did this. Once during the night I tried to talk with him and could receive no answer, so I am positive he was out of his mind. About a week later he was again taken to Kitamura's room for the inhuman treatment which sufficed in the camp as medical treatment. In February 1945 I requested of Lt. Sasano, Matsue permission to enter Hunt's room and feed him or help him in any way I could, as he could not use his arms or legs. Sasano said that he would

have to ask his superiors. About an hour later he came to my cell and said that it was impossible and so I asked at least let me go in and read the Bible to him and he said that he would see. The next morning he came back and informed me that that would not be allowed, and that there was nothing that we could do to help Hunt in any way. So Hunt starved to death.

The following guards were to the best of my knowledge and belief the meanest guards in this camp. Nishi, Asoma, Sugats, Mori, Obara, Kitamura, Kohara and two other guards known to me by the following nicknames: The "Cazel", and the Dog or the Bull.

Nishi had a perverted sense of humor and the following incident will show exactly what I mean. In February I loaned my Bible to Lt. (J.G.) Kenneth Ashton Flinn, who was in the cell next to mine, and he read the Bible loud enough for Lt. (J.G.) Donald Curry Stanley to hear. Nishi, by sneaking outside and looking in the window of both rooms, could see that Flinn was talking loud enough for Stanley to hear him. He then went into Flinn's room and beat him with a bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 3' long about ten times, slugged him with his fist, then hit him with the sole of rubber tennis shoes and made him stand at attention without clothes for approximately 4 hours, and the same treatment was given to Stanley. He then entered my room and for no apparent reason demonstrated on me the same beating that he gave Flinn and Stanley, thinking it was a big joke to show me what he did as he was laughing the time he was working me over. I have seen and heard him beat prisoners on numerous occasions without any apparent reason for the beating. If a prisoner would show that the beating was hurting him, Nishi would delight in beating him longer and harder than if the prisoner showed no sign of pain. An example of this was the aforementioned beating of Emil. The people that I know for a fact that he beat are: Emil, Stanley, Flinn, Zeimer, Birdwell, Walker, Farnell, Frelleson, Walasek, Upton, Beuchheit, Cross and myself. The aforementioned beatings were administered during an exercise we knew as "Conporsope". This exercise consisted of taking a handless swab, bending from the hips and running this swab down a corridor approximately 25 yds. in bare feet, being beaten if you slowed down, fell or in any way did not keep up the pace set by the guard. This exercise was being conducted in the middle of the winter, using cold water which would make the floor very slippery and at the same time your feet would become numb due to the cold. The average number of times that you would go up and down this hall is 20, and every man who would take this exercise would receive approximately from 15 to 20 hard blows with a bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3'. Also this exercise was done individually while the prisoner was in a weakened physical condition, and after two trips it was all he could do to move without extreme pain.

Other types of punishment that Nishi administered was putting a tooth brush handle between each one of your fingers, and then taking his hand and squeezing the Prisoner's hands as tight as he possible could, and then releasing the pressure. This usually happened immediately prior to meals and consequently you could not use your chop sticks, or pick up your bowl and put it to your mouth to eat. He did that to me twice.

At meal times you would have to stand at the door with your cup in your hand, and ask for hot water, and then he would open the door and pour this hot water from a kettle, making sure that the hot water spilled over the side, thereby severely scalding or burning the Prisoner's hands. He did this to me once.

Sugata, who was the running mate of Nishi, used to delight in trying to outdo Nishi in his punishment. Example of Sugata's meanness is the fact that he delighted in going with Nishi into the Prisoner's cell at night, while they were sleeping, and having Nishi sit on the prisoners while Sugata would beat them with the bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3". I know this to be a fact as I have had this done to me twice. He beat everyone that Nishi did, and that I have listed above, and these beatings occurred during "Componsoge", and at any other time he so desired. Sugata liked to take certain supplies from our Red Cross boxes, of which I received only two during my entire stay. If you were to refuse to give him these supplies, he would beat you with the bat $3\frac{1}{2}$ " by 3"; and I know this happened to both Stanley and Flinn. On one occasion Kenneth Flinn was beaten 26 times by said bat for refusing to give Sugata the prunes from his Red Cross box. My cell at this time was adjoining Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Flinn's and Flinn told me that it was Sugata who had beaten him. Even though we were in solitary confinement and not allowed to speak with one another, it was possible to converse as the walls between the rooms were very thin and in some places you could see from cell to cell through the cracks. Flinn told me that Sugata came into his cell and put a tooth brush handle between each one of his fingers, and then took his hand and squeezed Flinn's hands as tight as he possible could and then released the pressure. Flinn also said Sugata poured hot water over his hands.

I accuse Asoma of not only indulging in the mistreatment of the prisoners with Nishi, Sugata and Mori, but also allowing them to have the free hand in the mistreatment of the prisoners as he was the senior guard of the seaman ranks, and while on watch of these three men. In the capacity of senior guard, he received orders from the Petty Officers, Camp Commander and Gunredo and did not take any orders from any other guard outside of Kitamura, who was the Kongo Cho. I personally saw and heard him mistreat in numerous ways, Emil, Zeimer, Flinn, which led to their physical breakdown and subsequent death. I heard when I was released from solitary from my fellow prisoners that Asoma had beat them on numerous occasions without provocation, and no apparent reason in their cells. Asoma, as an individual, was a very prominent member of a detail that ran "Componsoge". Asoma beat Kenneth Flinn

approximately 15 times with a bat 3½" in diameter by 3' long as hard as he possible could, and the reason he gave to this beating of Flinn was that Flinn was sitting on his blankets while in solitary confinement, with one blanket wrapped around his body, and Asoma said that it was against the rules of the camp. Flinn was in the next cell to me and told me about this beating. This beating took place the end of December 1944.

Mori, insofar as I am personally concerned was the meanest of all the guards. After my arrival at camp he beat me on numerous occasions with the bat 3½" by 3' without provocation and apparently without orders. He took great delight in taking my left arm, which was shot up, and twisting it behind my back and hearing me yell with pain. Each time that he did this, it would cause scar tissue on my wounds to open and bleed, (See Attached Exhibit "A" and "B") and due to the fact that I had lice infected bandages, subjected me to possible infection. Beside the pain involved, this caused me great mental strain and had a decidedly bad effect on my morale. In December 1944 Mori beat Lt. Kenneth Ashton Flinn for approximately one hour with a bat 3½" x 3' after which Flinn could neither lie down, or sit down, and this beating so disturbed his digestive system that it was impossible for Flinn to eat. This beating took place outside the barracks known as Iku (phonetic) and I witnessed the beating from my window.

Hata, who sufficed as the camp cook, may be an able cook but he was much better as a Blackmarketeer. On numerous occasions in May, June, July and August I saw him load the stand on the rear of his bicycle with food. He would normally take rice, sugar, meat, vegetables. One day in the middle of June I saw him load his bicycle with food two different times and ride off, and then come back about three hours later with the food missing from the rear stand of his bicycle. On this occasion that I just mentioned, his first load consisted of approximately 25 lbs. of rice and the second load had a 10 lb. bag of sugar and a bag made of some sort of straw filled with rice, which I would estimate as weighing at least 10-15 lbs. It was a known fact in camp that Hata, alias "curly" had bought a home and furnished it from the money he made on the blackmarket. Enough food came into Ofuna for the Prisoners of War to live on, but with Hata stealing and selling the larger portion of this food, it left us with very little. Many times I and other Prisoners of War at Ofuna have seen empty cans in the kitchen and in Hata's room, which had come from the Red Cross food parcels, which were for Prisoners of War only. I do not say, however, that Hata was the only one who stole Red Cross boxes, but any one who did were condoned by Captain Sanomatsu, Cmdr. Yokura, James K. Soski, Matsuo Sasane - as those men were stealing them also. It is my firm belief that anything that went on at the Japanese Naval Interrogation Camp at OFUNA was either ordered or condoned by the above mentioned members of the Naval General Staff and by all others in or connected to the Naval General Staff.

Obara never mistreated me personally, but I learned from the other Prisoners when I was released from solitary that he indulged in the "Compensoge" torture.

Kitamura, in my opinion, is a sadist and enjoyed seeing and causing pain to us as Prisoners of War. In December of 1944 my little toe on the left foot became frozen and the medical treatment I received from Kitamura was as follows: I was taken to his room by a guard and upon entering was made to sit down on a plain wooden bench. He then made me put my foot on a small stand and with a pair of tweezers pulled my skin very roughly from my frozen toe, causing extreme pain and leaving the toe itself raw. He then put some yellow ointment and gave me some dirty bandages, with which to wrap my toe. Another Prisoner of War was present when this happened; his name is Boatswain William Leibold, USN. In February 1945, when he made an inspection of a few solitary cells, he found where I had scratched my name on the wall, and he then came to my room and slugged me with his fist for approximately 20 times. I was sitting on something resembling a bed, with a straw mat on top of it, raised about 3' from the floor. When he hit me, he would knock me completely off my seat. He would bang my head against the wall. He would then make me come back up in my sitting position and hit me some more. This beating made it impossible for me to eat the evening meal. At the time of this beating my left arm was still in a sling, as my wounds were not completely healed. As stated before, Kitamura was very active in the beatings of Emil, Flinn, Zeimer, Ring and numerous other Prisoners of War.

On or about the 1st of February 1945, Lt. Emil's condition became very serious as a result of the beatings he had been receiving for a period of approximately one month at the hands of Asoma, Nishi, ugata and Kitamura, and at no time did Emil receive medical help from Kitamura that I know of. I can definitely state that Lt. Emil was not hospitalized. I hold Kitamura responsible for the death of Lt. (j.g.) Kenneth Flinn through his refusal of medical aid. Flinn developed some sort of ulcer on the left side of his body, and said ulcer started as a slight hole no larger than a pin hole. This ulcer kept growing larger until it had attained the diameter of approximately 1 inch at the time Flinn died. During approximately six weeks period from 1 June 1945 until the date of Flinn's death, on or about 24 July 45, Flinn repeatedly asked Kitamura for medical aid and Kitamura refused. Further, approximately three days before Flinn died, Kitamura gave Flinn a piece of gauze on which some fish oil had been poured. I was with Flinn on the day that he went into a coma. Kitamura, accompanied by Kakuzo Iida, the Camp Commander, came by the room and looked in the doorway; I advised Iida and Kitamura that Flinn was very sick; Kitamura and Iida just looked and walked away. This statement can be verified by Lt. (j.g.) William T. Ross. Further, Kitamura was responsible for the death of Lt. (j.g.) William C. Zeimer in a somewhat similar manner. In about May Zeimer developed a sore on the outside of his left foot. The size of this sore, which was open,

kept increasing until on or about the 3rd of August it was from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter. Zeimer during all the time this sore was developing, kept asking Kitamura to do something about it. Kitamura refused. I was not in solitary confinement at this time, and therefore allowed to go as I pleased in my barracks. At 0700 that morning, the morning that Zeimer died, I went across to his cell, as he had not touched his food, and I wanted to find the reason why. Looking in his cell, I could see that Zeimer was not conscious. Myself, plus another Prisoner by the name of Hughes, went in Zeimer's cell and tried to bring him to. At this time his eyes were very glassy, his body was rather cold and stiff. Within an hour he started a gurgling noise within his throat, and having seen Flinn just a few week's previously do the same thing, we knew that he was in a coma, and that it was impossible to revive him, but we tried for at least an hour to two hours. His face had a yellow color to it, his finger nails were very, very white. About 7:15 in the morning, right after we found Zeimer, I went down to Kitamura's office with Charles Buchheit to ask Kitamura if he would come down to Zeimer's cell and see what he could do for Zeimer. The only thing that he did say was "Matte" (Phonetic) which meant to us "Wait". Then we went back and worked on Zeimer for approximately two hours, and Kitamura did not come to give any aid to Zeimer until about 12:30. At approximately 12:30 of said date Kitamura gave Zeimer an injection of some drug and stated that at the time that Zeimer would die very shortly. Zeimer died that same day, within an hour after Kitamura had given him this injection. The following men besides myself heard Kitamura make this statement that Zeimer would die shortly, they were Buchheit, Porobo, Newton, all American Prisoners of War.

I also hold Kitamura responsible for the death of Lt. Funt for which I have already described previously in this statement.

Kitamura definitely had adequate medical supplies in his room in the Ofuna Camp to have saved Funt, Zeimer and Flinn. In any event, he could have prevented a great deal of suffering, which was experienced by the many sick and wounded Allied Prisoners interned in this camp. I know positively that he had abundant medical supplies on hand because I personally saw them when the war was over in his room. Charles Buchheit will verify this as he was with me. These medical supplies were in a large wooden box, 3' long - $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 2' high. This box was practically full of the following medical supplies: approximately 50 rolls of gauze, each roll was 3" in diameter - the width of the gauze was $2\frac{1}{2}$ "; a small wooden box 6" long - 3" wide - 3" high packed tightly with gauze pads; 20-30 tubes of burn ointment - these tubes were the same size as a large shaving tube - we used this in treating Regan's burns after the war was over - about 15 4 oz. bottles of vitamin P-1 in liquid form; vitamin pills - the number I cannot estimate but after the war Kitamura began to issue them at the rate of 20 per day per Prisoner. There were approximately 135 Prisoners in the camp at the time - this continued from about 20 August 1945 until 1 September 1945; at least 5 large 10-14 oz. bottles of iodine; Kitamura had at least 300 pills of 1/2 grain morphine; there were many other medical items which I cannot recall at this time. I know

definitely that the supplies listed above were not sent to OFUNA after hostilities were over because if they had been, I would have seen them. After the cessation of hostilities, we were allowed free movement about the camp.

In about May 1945 Kohara became one of the worst tormentors of the camp. Kohara was Gecho San Number 2 for a while, then became Gecho San Number 1 before departing from Ofuna. Kohara almost always carried a cane about the camp with which he used to beat prisoners for no apparent reason. About once a week, every week, Kohara would order the Prisoners beaten for what seemed to be his personal amusement. Kohara openly claimed that there was no such thing as a "sick prisoner". On at least six or seven occasions I was beaten on the orders of Kohara and then made to assume the "Ofuna Crouch" for a period of from 1/2 to 3/4 of an hour. The "Ofuna Crouch" was the position of about a 1/2 knee bend, with knees a distance of about 2' apart, a balancing on the balls of the feet, with hands overhead in an upraised position. Any change of balance from the ball's of the feet, increased bend of the knees or lowering of the hands and arms was met with a blow of the "camp club" a piece of wood 3' long and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, at the hands of the guard. At the conclusion of the "Ofuna Crouch" position, it was customary to make the prisoners assume a horizontal push-up position, with the body parallel to the ground supported by the arms and toes only. Any deviation from the parallel position resulted in a blow from the "camp club" by one of the guards. The duration of this line of stance was from 20 to 30 minutes. At the end of June 1945 Lt. (j.g.) Zeimer was suffering from beri beri and had an open sore on the cutboard side of his left foot, which was approximately 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and approximately 1" deep. He was called out with all the rest of the Prisoners in #3 barracks to do the Ofuna Crouch in the hallway. We held this position for about two minutes, at which time each man was taken as an individual to the center doorway of the 3rd barracks and beaten five times by Kohara with a bat 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter and 3' long. About twenty of us received this punishment. We were then made to go outside in the compound and assume a push-up position. If your hips were too high, he would beat you with this bat until you got into the correct position, and likewise, if you were too low, the bat was put underneath your chest and drawn aft, and by drawing it aft, he would hit your testicles. This lasted approximately one-half hour. After this beating, Zeimer could not walk without two men helping him for about four or five days. He had a very hard time sleeping because of that punishment.

Whenever any Prisoner did anything wrong, all Prisoners were punished in the manner shown above. An example of his giving group punishments occurred sometime in July 1945. It developed that there was a piece of bread missing from the rations that were to be issued to the prisoners in my barracks. Kohara put us into the "Ofuna Crouch" and horizontal position as described above, along with the usual beatings that accompanied such "exercise". Another favorite amusement of Kohara's was to prod the prisoners with a stick while they were carrying buckets

of human feces from the latrine which resulted in the contents spilling on the Prisoner's person. At the time this was a very serious matter to us because of the definite lack of cleaning facilities in the camp.

Due to our unfamiliarity with Japanese names, we gave some of our guards nicknames until we learned their proper name. For example Nishi was known as the "Pest"; Obara was known as "Rosie"; Kehara was known as "Four Eyes or Luther Purbank"; Acm was known as "Metal Mouth"; Tamayama was known as "The Sport"; Kitamura was known as "The Quack"; "The Painter"; "The Putcher" and "Kengo Cho"; some of our interrogators were also given nicknames, Sasaki was called "Handsome Harry"; Sanematsu was known as "The Little Commander" and the "Little Captain".

It is hard at this time to express the feeling of anxiety and constant fear under which we were living while confined as prisoners in this camp. I am sure that if the war had progressed another 30 days, that the deaths in this camp would have been much greater. When we were released from this camp, 30 to 40 men were carried out on stretchers. One of these men, Major Walker, died on the hospital ship, Benovulence.

/s/ Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
FREDERICK DEWITT TURNBULL

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 19th day of September 19477

/s/ John R. Pritchard
John R. Pritchard.
Captain, Inf.
Summary Court.

C E R T I F I C A T E

27 October 1947.

I hereby certify that the attached document is a true copy of an affidavit purporting to be sworn and subscribed to by Frederick Dowitt Turnbull, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan on the 19th day of September 1947.

I further certify that it was copied from an original in my custody as Chief, Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ Charles W. Willoughby.
Charles W. Willoughby, Major, Inf.
Ass't Chief of Criminal Registry,
Division, Legal Section.



Exhibit "A"

Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
FFC-47-78093

19 SEPT 47

SCARS ON NAVAL OFFICER'S BACK FOR
LEGAL SECTION:

PHOTO OF LT. FREDERICK D. TURNBULL,
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., U.S.N.R., SHOW-
ING SCARS ON BACK RECEIVED FROM BEAT-
INGS WHILE A WAR PRISONER IN JAPAN.
TAKEN FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST AN ALLEGED
JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL FOR LEGAL SEC-
TION, GHQ-SCAP, TOKYO, JAPAN.

PHOTOGRAPHER-COOPER

PHOTOGRAPH BY U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

I, Frederick Dewitt Turnbull being first duly sworn
on oath do certify that the photograph appearing on
the reverse side is a photograph of my rear left
shoulder and side taken by Captain Charles F. Vale,
ASW-0-1644861, Signal Corps Photo Section, CHQ, FEC,
Tokyo, Japan on the 18th day of September 1947. The
scars on my left shoulder as shown by this photograph
on the reverse side, resulted solely and entirely
from the wounds described in my affidavit on pages
1 and 8 dated 19 September 1947.

Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
A-1, U.S.N.R., File #301472
19 September 1947

John R. Pritchard
JOHN R. PRITCHARD
Capt. Inf.

This is a photograph taken
by me and Lt. Philip Q.
Cooper on Sept. 18th, 1947, of
Lt. Frederick D. Turnbull
and referred to in my
affidavit dated Sept. 19th, 1947.

Frank Hale
Capt. Sig. L.
01644861





Exhibit "C"
Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull
FEC-47-79004 13 SEPT 47

SCARS ON NAVAL OFFICER'S BACK FOR
LEGAL SECTION:

PHOTO OF LT. FREDERICK D. TURNBULL,
HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., U.S.N.R., SHOW-
ING SCARS ON BACK RECEIVED FROM BEAT-
INGS WHILE A WAR PRISONER IN JAPAN.
TAKEN FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST AN ALLEGED
JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL FOR LEGAL SEC-
TION, GHQ-SCAP, TOKYO, JAPAN.

PHOTOGRAPHER-COOPER

PHOTOGRAPH BY U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

I, Frederick Dewitt Turnbull being first duly sworn
on oath do certify that the photograph appearing on
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scars on my left shoulder as shown by this photograph
on the reverse side, resulted solely and entirely
from the wounds described in my affidavit on pages
1 and 8 dated 19 September 1947.

Lt. Frederick Dewitt Turnbull

A-1, U.S.N.R., File #301472
19 September 1947

JOHN R. PRITCHARD
Capt. Inf.

This is a photograph taken
by me and 1/4 Phillip G. Cooper,
on Sept 18th, 1947, of Lt.
Frederick D. Turnbull and
referred to in my affidavit
dated Sept. 1947, 1947.

Charles Hale
Capt. Sig C
01644861



EXHIBIT No.

I.P.S. Doc. No. 3223

法廷書証 B

フレデリック・デウイット・ターナー (Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)

極東管区一四七一八九〇四

一九四七年九月十八日

法務部用海軍學校有部傷痕

日本於下記停航期間中政工司行スル右背部傷痕

示ス米海軍戦艦大旗「ミシガン」(Michigan) (ラドバード)

(Highland Park) フレデリック・D・ターナー (Frederick D. Turnbull)

、寫眞日本國東京聯合軍監督司令部總司令部法務

部用二甲二立テニタ日本人戰爭犯罪人に対する証據上手

撮影

撮影者 クーパー (Cooper)

米陸軍通信隊三月八日寫眞

私フレデリック・デウイット・ターナー (Frederick Dewitt Tun-

bull) 先ソ正六二宣誓シタル後裏面ニ傷痕スル旨

一九四七年九月十八日日本國東京極東管区總司令部通信

隊寫眞課陸軍识别番号 0-1644861 ハヤシタ

下・ヴェイ (Charles F Vale) 大尉ニ撮影サク私左肩

後部及腰腹、寫眞ナルト証明シス。裏面、寫眞依リ示

サク私左肩傷痕一九四七年九月十九日附、私宣誓

供述書一頁、八頁記載サク且完全ニ基ツク

テナリス。

フレデリック・デウイット・ターナー (Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)

大尉 / 僕名 /

I.P.S. Doc. No. 3223

A-1 米海軍予備役認識番号三二四六一
一九四七年九月十九日

歩兵大尉

ジョン R. プリチャード (John R. Prichard) /署名/

此寫眞は私及 T/F フィリップ A. コーパー (Phillip A. Cooper)
が一九四七年九月十八日撮影した Frederick D. Turnbull 中尉、海員となり。尚一九四七年
九月十九日附、私、宣言供述書中所述べらしテ始心モアリテ
リス。

通信隊大尉

チャーチル F. ヴェイズ (Charles F. Vale) /署名/

0-1644861

P.2



EXHIBIT No.

I.P.S. Doc. No. 3223

一九四二年九月十九日

松、極東管区總司令部通信隊寫真課・陸軍
認識番号〇一六四八六一大尉チャーチス・下
チャーチス(Churches F. Vale)一九四二年九月十八日日本國東京帝國
大學於陸軍認識番号三二四三五四。右アリ
右・A. C. ハーパー(Phillip A. Cooper)松添附寫真撮
影二枚及右胸器具・認識番号三〇一四七二号米國
海軍少將大尉(A)-177 D. T. Turn
(Frederick D. Turnbull)右知ラシ且證明サクル
右・F. D. Turnbull大尉(LT. Frederick DeWitt
Turnbull)左肩後部及右腰、器具実見正確ナル旨
右・F. D. Turnbull證明シス。

チャーチス・下(Churches F. Vale)

/署名/

極東管区總司令部
通信隊寫真課

陸軍認識番号〇一六四八六一

大尉チャーチス・下(Churches F. Vale)

松、米國陸軍通信隊・陸軍認識番号三二四三五四。
右・A. C. ハーパー(Phillip A. Cooper)右証明書ヲ
讀・右・A. C. ハーパー(Phillip A. Cooper)右証明書ヲ
右・A. C. ハーパー(Phillip A. Cooper)右証明書ヲ

/署名/

米國陸軍通信隊

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陸軍認証番号 三二五三四〇

Phili A. Cooper (Philip A. Cooper)

法廷書証 A

「トーブル」(Frederick Dewitt Turnbull) 大尉
極東管宣三一四七一七八九九三
一九四二年九月十八日

法務部用海軍將校背部傷痕日本於江津灣
期間中被打三刀受右背部傷痕日本海軍
予備大尉「ミチゲン」(Michigen)、「ハイランパ」(Highland Parp)
「フレデリック D. ツルブル」(Frederick D. Turnbull) 実写真。
日本國東京聯合軍最高指揮官總司令部法務部
用申告テ日本人戰爭犯罪人訴訟證據上之
撮影

撮影者 トーブル (Cooper)
米國陸軍通信隊 実写真

「トーブル」(Frederick Dewitt Turnbull)
八月二十一日宣誓シタル後裏面撮影ノ具ハ九四二年
九月十八日日本國東京極東管宣三總司令部通信隊
實写真課 陸軍認証番号 0-1648/61ヤルス下
チャーチル (Charles F. Churchill) 大尉撮影サタ松、左肩
後部及横腹、實写真上口上証明シテ。裏面、實写真
依テ右アシタ松、左肩、傷痕、一九四二年九月十九日附、
松、宣誓供述書一百八頁二頁ニ記載サタ百萬物、全
且完全ニ基テモナリス。

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大尉 諸君 / (Frederick DeWitt Turnbull)

一九四二年九月十九日
米海軍部備役認證書第11094號

大尉 諸君 /

步兵大尉 John R. Prichard (John R. Prichard)

諸君 /

此函頒發於及上 $\frac{1}{4}$ 級 A. C. C. (Phillip A. Cooper)

一九四二年九月十八日攝於 $\frac{1}{4}$ 級 A. C. C. P. D. 11094

(Frederick D. Turnbull) 大尉 諸君 / 一九四二年九月十九日

附：祕密報告傳達命令第11094號

通信隊 大尉 Charles F. Vale

(Charles F. Vale)

0-1六四八六一

P.:



EXHIBIT No.

PPSDOC No. 3223

證 明 書

一九四五年十一月二日

和洋添（）の言葉が一九四五年九月十九日日本本州東
京にて Frederick Dowd (Frederick Dowd TURNBULL) 依
て書かれたものと本件の証言は同一であることを證明する。

司令官和洋添が日本東京並合同軍最高指揮官總
司令部法務部記録非營業課長として和洋添の下に
原本を書いたことを証明する。

法務部紀録營業課次長

Charles W. Willoughby (Charles W. Willoughby)

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節4.

日本 本州、東京、都

和「レーヴル・ターナー・ドーウィット」(FREDERICK DEWITT TURNBULL) 小組正式宣言書行公文、即ち証明書且
供述書。

和現在カリフォルニア州ラマリトス(Los Alamitos, CALIFORNIA)、海軍飛行場所に於て認識番号三〇四四、米國海軍予備A-1大尉アーヴィング、本国、住所ミシガン(Michigan)、ハイランド・ヒル(Highland Park)木野原(グローブ)(Grove)二百九十一番地にて。年二十四才。和が浮城アーヴィング當時、和「認識番号三〇四四」米國海軍予備航空少尉アーヴィング。

和「洋行米國艦」エクスプローラー=隼組、オーバーフォード=航空空隊=所長ミラー博士一九四四年十月十二日、台湾カトウ(Kato)於敵航空機依襲墜落セリ。於海岸約十五呎、海上落傘依着水直隸軍轟炸三枚、後爆十枚、弾丸凡て所持和身取餘り地面車ガリタ、和兩手合後手縛り上落傘和上投ケタリ。十分以内和へ一度、上脚一度、胸二回射撃セリ。前記所、負傷外和死、肩二ヶ二十枚、負傷者多テナリ。添附、書証心及目參照。一方、海岸線以下下行道反計側約五十歩

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歩行セラレタ時、約三十分経過シテキミア。歩行セラレニ
当ツテ、其ノ叶、私、肉作物状態ハ非常に弱クテ。私ハ充分
早ク歩行モトガセマナカフコ、テ私ハ未だ、人カラ銃剣
ラズテ背部ヲ刺サレマシタ。ソシテ此ノ銃剣、傷ハ約一尺至
一呪半、深サグリマシタ。ソレカラ私、此ノ場所クラカトウ^{（奉}
き）衛戍病院=貨物自動車=依ツテ移セマシタ。私
處テ私、負傷ハ麻酔剤、助ヒ無ニ手術セマシタ。私
一四四年毒ガ此ノ病院ニ居リマシタ。ソシテ其ノ時、私、台
湾、台南市アル憲兵隊司令部ニ禱セマシタ。私毎日計
同ナ度十ガラ一九四四年十月二十二日モ此刑務所ニ居
リマシタ。十月二十三日、私ハ自動車=依ツテ飛行場=連レ
テ行カレ、次ニ日本、東京ニ空輸セマシタ。ソシテ此旅
テ私ガ持ツキタ唯一衣服ハ薄イ綿「ギモ」（Gimo）
ケテ、此、三日、旅テ私ハ僅ニ二回、食事ヲ与ヘラタジテ
アリマシタ。東京ニ到着スヤ、私ハ「フランクル」地区ニ
タル憲兵隊司令部ニ連ニ行ケ、一九四四年十一月二十六日
カラ十二月八日まで其處ニ拘禁セマシタ。

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前述、自財ニ私、汽東ニ依リ次ニ歩行ニ依リ大船詔向
所ニ移サレマシタ。其ノ時、私ハ靴ヲ持ツテ居リマセニマシタ
が、燃歛マ硝子上ラ止キガラ、約三哩、距離ヲ歩行セラレ、

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四道路上ニアツカ動物、排泄物、中ニ跡ミ。入ラセニシマシテ。
靴ヲ穿キイテ辛ナシ、テ、要求サレタ所調ヲ保シト、非常
ニ困難テアリマシ。ソレヲ私、衛兵ハ彼等、劍、鞘テ私
、背部、ラ、火炎ノシタ、一晩ヒ、私ハ台灣、病院ニ於テ私ニ
ヘラレタ薄い綿、衣服ヲ除ケテハ一枚、衣服モ此、時持
ツテキナクウタニトラ申述、一度アリト思ヘマス。私ハ、一九四〇年
十月八日午前十一時三十分頃、大船ニテル日本海軍浮虜
許向所ニ到着、直ニ間口六呎、奥行九呎、拘禁室
ニ入ラシシ。其日、私ハ晝食ヲ給フサヌ、私ガ食テ最
初、食事ハ其ニ夜アリマシ。キタハ「(トメヒム)ト
ナ姓、「コニコニヨウ」(KONIKO)ガ此日、一時三十分頃
私、拘禁室ニヤツテ未だ私、切傷及去血ニテキル足ヲ點
檢シ、書上私ノ膚、腕及脚、傷ヲ見マシ。是等の傷
ニ前ミテ彼ハ何々、醫療的手当乃至ハ配慮、トナハカラ
タシニ文其、附風ケタクテキテ私、傷ニ前ミテ彼ハ清
潔テ綿、布ヲハサウトジマセニシタ。

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聖日、一九四四年十二月九日于下立ノカガホハ平服
ヲ着テ二名、田刀二依テ取調ニ及テノ。ニテ其内一
名トホハ海軍謀報部中尉「ハタケササノ」ハシヨ
(Hatsuo Sasano) 幸後二至三下知セウニテノ。但
ハ私ガ伴席ニ非ス。今尚監視員アリト。及日本政
府ニ依ル私、侍同ハ私ニ間ヒリ皆門子私如何答
ヘルカニ依テ定ム。私ノ最初、會言人ニ於テ私ニ
ゲテシ。第一、訊問ハ私、姓名階級認識番号、
船舶過去作戦、私ノ船得ナリ將來作戦空母、
型及本ニ關入情報報過テ、軍事訓練及私之底生
活ニ付ケテモ丁寧ニ。次に、會話、中テ私ハ彼
ガ「カーブルカリフォルニア」(Berkeley California) 所身アリト
ヲ知。且其時私、私ノ日本之旅にて、伴席一人ガ
「ケネス・アーコン・フリン」(Lt.j.g. Kenneth Ashton Flinn)
アリト。彼ニテ彼ハシヨ。但、彼ガ米國ニ居タ間、其姓名
名一人、誰ニ知テカ。ト云ハシヨ。アス・アーコン・フリン
ハ海軍中尉(Lt.j.g. Kenneth Ashton Flinn)ハ西朝何
判然ト不理由ニ依テ殴打ナシ。ニテ彼ハ海軍謀
報部ニ依テ訊問ナシカツナシ。此田刀即ナハサキ
ハタケササノアリ。ハタケササノアリ。

「ササノ」(Sasano Hatano)中尉ハ西朝、
私「江一ス・K.ササキ」(James K. Sasaki)ハイ姓名、

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記問者、飯助、下井サネマツ(Sanematsu)太尉=三記問
廿二日。此記問=於干、私以此、收容所=居間、私
身介=開入上及私、安全八依官、館門=對入私、
容子如何=依官、再上出門。私、私、船、名稱
=付于處置、情報=彼等=獨且私が承組=于平夕
上相像也。船上=振へるる船、圓面=書面=是。
此記問、日カ月約一月後、私=附並二名、日カ月再上
管門也。其時=彼等、私が承組=于平夕上彼等=付
ケテ、一船、窓戸=私=示す。大船、数隻大船
、並頭り全然相違=于平夕上、私が房=逃=于平夕上
、彼等=容易=船=水=水=。故彼等=私=他
、一隻又、船、承組=于平夕上船=。私=他、一隻、船
、承組=于平夕上船=。其代=私=彼等
=付=情報=是=頭=十二=付=主張=。此時
サネマツ(Sanematsu)太尉=彼=海=以下百町=一千元、私
座=者=上=。次付約五=回私、頗=平手=國=也
。此記問=私=平手=國=下=記問=三・K.
サキ(James K. Sasaki)、其=居=居=。サカイサネ
マツ(Sanematsu)太尉=字=番、衛兵=呼=付=。但=私
私=室=連=床=十=命=。上=私=私=室=。但
付=付=付=付=。下=私=國=打=付=。但=私=、衛兵=繩
付=付=付=。此=付=。姓名=ニシ・マサノリ(Nishi Masanori)
下=私=木=林=室=。有=スル=。下=私=。直徑=三=吋半
長=十三=呎。根株=以下、假=來得=根=。カク=山=。處=根=。生=根=。下=

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テ、約十五日私ヲ殴打ニシマシタ。

殴打ハ私ガ「サネマツ」(Sanematsu)ニ訊問サシテカラ約十五分後ニ始マリテシタ。此時、衛兵、交代、時々ツタノデ、「ヒロセ・キサブロウ」(Hirose Kisaburo)ト云フ衛兵が「ニシ」(Nishi)ト交代シ、彼ハ「ニシ」(Nishi)カラ又「ニシ」(Nishi)と續ケルヨウニ指示サレマシタ。「ヒロセ」(Hirose)ハ親切ナ衛兵ダツタ、ニ棒ヲ持ツテ麻テ叩キ、私ニ麻テ叩ク度ニ痛イト叶ベト云ヒマシタ。此、「ヒロセ」(Hirose)ト云フ衛兵が私ヲ烈シイ殴打、殊ニヨルト殴リ殺サレタカモシレナイ殴打カラ救ツテ呉レタ、テアリマシタ。

私ハ次、理由カラ「サネマツ」(Sanematsu)ト「ササキ」(Sasaki)が此、收容所、日常茶飯事テアツタ度々、殴打ト一般的虐待、責任者ナト認ム。訊問ガアツタ後ニハ治ド當中一訊問サレタ者ハ殴打サレ且食事ヲ一回又ハ其レ以上、最最モ酷イ時ハ約四日間モ差止メラレマシタ。衛兵達ハ此、二人ニ対シ常ニ才辞儀ヲ非常ナ敬意ヲ拂ヒ、此、二人、何レカバ出シタ命令ニハ何ニモ従ツテ居リマシタ。此、二人ハ何方モ私達カラ聞キ度イト思ツテキル情報ヲ手ニ入しん爲ニ、私達、彼等が權威ヲ持ツテキル事ト私達、生命彼等掌中ニ握ラレテキル事ヲ銘記サセヨウト焦ツテキルヨウデシタ。ガッキー(Gacky)ハ、往々日本帝國海軍、海軍中佐テアリ、ソイ言葉ニハ非常ナ權威ガアル事ヲ知ラセテ、我々ラ屢々感心サセタリシマシタ。彼ハ又、我々ニ何カシテアルト断エド約束シマシタガ比等、約束ハ一度モ果サレマセンデ、タ。彼が此、收容所テ權威ガアツタトイフ事ハ、次、出來事デ證明サレマス。一九四一年、復活祭、日曜日ニ我々が所有ヲ禁ジラレテキル物品ニ対スル一齊検査が收容所竝ニ俘虜ノ部屋全部ニ対シ行ヒマシタ。此、検査際彼等ハ私、部

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私心想方正經常开张，一日常有酒行于酒肆之中。私心方正
署方正的字迹，写在酒肆内，有酒行于酒肆之中。私心方正之
纸上的时间，大约一月，即从正月十五日，至二月十五日，约六时四分
余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，
三刻半，余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，
私心方正署方正之字迹，写在酒肆内，有酒行于酒肆之中。私心方正之字迹，
余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，
余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，每朝六时半，余，

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D.

シテ衛兵が傍二倍十人時ハ壁方非常ニ譲リテ余ハ大
聲ヲ高メテ今度は本領の不滿を宣示せし。子孫實在、者有詔
ヲ立テシ。四月四十日ノ午前八時食事既終後、以テ子分論正
時達合意アリテノ。再び前ノ六時四十五分達合意セテ、
坐以テ半時後、此時御子達ノ所多取此議一命セラシ壁
力五合開ケ。首二半身火打下腰火打上腰火打。火打ノ紙火寢段アリ火
舟合、火舟合、火舟合中紙附于其處處設備アリテ也
シ。二時半時過分三日目を四日目二度腰下午ヲ洗ヒ出
ア麻吉事アリ許サセム。一週間過半ノ内ハ若シ衛兵が終
リ紅シテ赤ル、或シヘビ方法で個人的ニモテアリテナリハ
石贋、傳事ハ無事。今事務出走セシム。四月間モ松山向
衣服、當口手筋アリ。之ノ腰火トカサノ火打深澤、多日着換ヘラ貰
フ機会。一日三回、食々、會食八飯三人一杯ア
テシ。此食事際、約合百人入出、以此食器一分、五以上
入少半升又半升度、重音也。其外、腰火又食事毎三分以上
入り、食事一升、行持腰火又食事、汁、湯、多分時八
角頭子饅頭子、或火打饅頭子、極タ勝て馬糞、皮筋入少半升
又多火打食器一升。四五印又六印以上、皮筋入少半升又
食器又非常事、幸福事、此以上也。腰火既畢、付今可付子加
心付ソシ。火打、室内、火打、火打、火打、火打、火打、
又、火打、火打、火打、火打、火打、火打、火打、火打、

此信到後請回復。紙上不寫。此處人情凶惡。也空。總一派官腔。請早。前。輪船。大約。三月。在。時。外。日。晚。作。事。如。其。否。以。久。私。公。四。五。年。

P. 10

十七日三時房監禁カラノ紙放セ、此一時代ノ伴庸達ニ會フ事ヲ
許サセ、タガシテ人此事ハ許セシマセ八月ノ久松令清ニ言
「夕時カラ余が被カニ行ヒテ居ラズ」一九四五年四月七日我
々ハ互ニ許アス此事ハ許セマシ。

十二月、中旬、ノルマニエミル少尉(Norman Emil)ニ
言フ名、伴庸介松、面前テ痛烈ニ殴打サル。之
松ノ便所カニ於テ途中ナリ、樹木三。尺、距離カ
「エミル」(Emil)が「西」(Nishi).「アソマ」(Asoma).
「スガタ」(Sugata).「キタムラ」(Kitamura)ニ殴打サル
「アソマ」(Asoma)。

松ノ便所、入ニ二至三分钟間、松ヲ拘禁室ニ
連シ床又術台ヲ横ニ其ニシテガ此ノ時次ノ事ヲ見
テシタ。「西」(Nishi)ニ直徑三吋半長サ三呎ノ棒、
「エミル少尉」(Emil)ヲ脚カラ腰ニタテアソマノ腰
「アソマ」(Asoma)ニ打撃シテ松ニ五回殴ウタ後
「スガタ」(Sugata)を三回殴リ後「スガタ」(Sugata)

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カニ回敵り、ソレカラノ彼等ハサウエ少佐行軍隊殺死申ム
タ。ハムズ(Emil)ハ其時、身識リ矣。即ち、ハムズ
ガ「キタムラ」(Kitamura)、「ニシ」(Nishi)ト「スガタ」
(Sugata)。ハムズ(Emil)ハ前件小字にて、其用事約
十五回敵打申ム。

ソレカラノ彼等ハ「エミル」(Emil)ヲ床ニ倒ヒテ、鼠蹊部
ヲ蹴リ落キテ、胸ノ筋少々ナキ拘縛亦度ニ致シ、心
タメ、私人事、殴打不虞多有シ。ハシ六七回「ニシ」(Nishi)
ニ倒、拳を頭及ヒテ、アマム。

「ニシ」ハ前件事項以前、ハムズ(No look)トハム
ズ(Emil)（「ニシ」ハ通方ハムズ）上相手にて、解説書
中記載。此後、ハムズ(Emil)ハ歎息之本也。
間中、次第、耳不「エミル」(Emil)ハ苦痛半叶ビ聲ヲ、
行茲患の類ノリ、體の内下ヲ除外ハ、不甚其様子ナリ。

此ハ私共自ら自ら、眼不見テ、唯「エミル」(Emil)、
殴打アリテ、私共凡て大過闇ハムズ不思量向之衛兵
達上「キタムラ」(Kitamura)トガ「ハムズ」(Emil)ヲ殴打
久比治御園にて、以テ予我、朝闇、後、「ハムズ」中尉
(Emil)宇都人カウジモ連体一揆體ナ取被、結果不亡
ミ。是れ、一日、下相手三回、初回、或時、重傷ヲ負ヒ大火
傷アリテ米國海軍「ヒューラント」(Hullant)、船内急行士ガ、收容
前、運送、下相手、拘禁室入ル。アマム。

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19. 公、係何等明白之理由共行「停機」或「發行」。
 20. 何處之停機或發行，其原因何在？假以「停機」
 行者，捕獲之率較為低落，其原因何在？假以「停機」
 分何等種類？不外有「暫時」（暫時）、「停機」
 「發行」等。假以「發行」為主，其原因何在？
 21. (Emil) (Stanley) (Flinn) (Zeimer) (Birdwell) (Walker)
 (Parnell) (Freleson) (Wadsek) (Upton) (Beuchert)
 (Cross) (Composage) / 頭甲板擇除 / 新知
 (多選) (多選) (多選) (多選) (多選) (多選) (多選)
 22. 本行之方針，實為過份僵化，惟持守力甚強
 行者甚少，故其效果亦甚微，惟是堅力固守，則下約二
 五年，雖是，但其效果亦甚微，惟是堅力固守，則下約二

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此運動ハ床ノ北面、腰ノ易ニシキ同時脚ノ今カタ、之感覺
ガナカタナガナ。冷水ヲ用、半真冬行ハシテ。此、廊下行多
キタカヒ半、四回放ニ二十度矣。此、訓練ヲ文カタヘ、誰テモ太
三時半長三呎、棒三櫛半十五度至二十一強打テ、定メタス。テ
此、運動又何處か体ノ弱リタ筋、時二個人的行ハシ二回
往復後、腰ノ浮腫、爲シ得事。一人極端十苦痛ヲ感
トナ運動を止ム。ナシテシタ。

ニミツキシ(4511)歩行、タ別、構式、起西刻、手指一間、シソレ歯ガラ
ニ柄ヲ入次、手半握、ナ高半ルタケ、ウ(百半)度、兩手ヲ堅メ
タテ、シカラ弛シ、王ジシメテハ、イニテ食事直前、行ハシタ。テ
シタ者ヲ取、左手ノ入茶碗ヲ持、上手ノリテロートコロマテ行リ
テ食事が當事ナシタシテ、彼ハ初対シテ一同、ビテ行ヒシ。

食事時、誰も同食達、二手ヲ半持ツテ席、所立半湯
立呑ト頬、二手ノ半十ニ千カタテス。サヌシト彼ハ席ヲ開ケ、湯ヲ
湯沸ノ口注ギテ、口元充ナカク、其際若不湯ヲ縁カラ溢セバ、
シテ、テ、浮腫、半半、外感風氣、多シテ、彼ハ、次初対シテコラ
シテシタ。

=シ(4511)、伊間、スカタ(51401A)、ニシ(4511)如
罰忍場合、彼ヲ乞、取、ウスルトシテ、御事シテキシテナシタ。スカ
リ、昇者、例ハ、彼ハ、夜住、廢室、廢テ半時、ノ、一部、屋、ニシ(4
511)上、鋪、入テ行カシ、ニシ(4511)、浮、廢室、上、坐也。一
方スカタ(51401A)、子房、廬、ナサ、三時半、長、三呎、棒、破
打スルトシテ、御事シテ、シテ、シテ、ナカタ、ト、高、寒、テ、ナシ、夜、二度、コウ、自、
會、511、7、2、3、事、宣、テ、ナシ、ト、高、寒、テ、ナシ、夜、二度、コウ、自、

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改打人即先“かかた”アト人“誰”改打。ハシゴサウナ
此改打“カカタ”アト人“誰”改打。書證甲被掩除。問又
假か。ハシゴサウナ時“何時”アト人“何時”アト人“何時”
(Sugata)：抑留間。前後唯二回其事中。定取。タニ通
在布丁字相。或補給品。取手子。アサヒ新報。誰
彼。アサヒ新報。拒止不外。然太刀三時半
長呑呑。棍棒改打。STANLEY
(FLINN)：兩人。アサヒ新報。取手子。アサヒ新報。
(Kenneth FLINN)：布丁字相。乾拿。アサヒ新報。
(Sugata)：アサヒ新報。有上記。棍棒二回改打。アサヒ新報。
此時。柯。道高。アサヒ新報。連個中判。LT. J. G.
Kenneth Flinn)：聯合。アサヒ新報。(Flinn)：柯。傳改
打。アサヒ新報。(Sugata)：アサヒ新報。他房監
禁。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。
部屋上部。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。
アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。アサヒ新報。

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9.20

「十六日（OBIAKI）」一慶元氣，個人的「虐待」

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唐達カラ彼ガヤタニ「コンペントー」(訳註、甲板掃除)、携
向コヤシトイ事コ内キマシ。

「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)ハ私、意見ア、支那的殘虐
症ア、併虜アアル松達、苦痛ヲ見、又苦痛ヲ起セリコトニ
樂ヲ感シテキマシ。一九四〇年、十二月、私、左足ノ小指が篤
傷ナリマシガ、私がキタムラ」(KITAMURA)カラ受ケ治
療ハ左、如キモテシク。松ハ衛兵ニヨシテ彼、部室ニ連
レ行カレ、部室ニハント、粗末ナ木、ベンチニ腰カケサ
ラシマシ。彼ハシカラ私、足ヲ小サナ台、上置カヤリセシ
ト。テ凍傷ニカクテキル指、皮ヲ乱暴ニ引張シ、ヒトイ
痛ミ。起サセ、指、皮ヲ剥イテシヒシ。ソシカラ彼ハ黃
色膏薬ヲ少シ塗テ指ヲ巻ク為、汚リ、繃帶ヲ
少シ巻ケシ。彼、併虜が一丸、事ハ行ハレ時、居
合セマシ。彼、名ハ、米國海軍、掌、帆長「ウェーラー・
レイボルト」(WILLIAM LEIBOLD)テアリス。一九四〇
年二月彼ガニ、三ノ、狹度ヲ調ベタ時、彼ハ私ガ壁=私
ノ名前ヲ聞ケテ、箇所ヲ發見シテ、私、御屋ニヤシ未
テ拳骨アリハカリ私ヲ強打シマシ。

木床から三呎ばかり高さ二三席？敷いた。寝台へ引かれて解

かうアマミ。彼が木の段に時=假に全、木の座席から突き出さう。

彼が木の頭の壁=打掛けでシム。しかし假に木の腰をかく位置=壁

等又鍔(つば)で殴りまし。この殴打で木の食(くい)て木の出来(しゆ)

等。この殴打時傷が全治(ぜんじ)する。左腕(ひだりのうで)未

タ腕(うで)リード(リード)。赤浦(あかうら)スコット(スコット)(KITAMURA)

エミル(EMIL)リード(リード)ゼーマー(ZEIMER)リング(RING)

P.S. 其他多數(たすう)傷(きず)、殴打(ううち)續(つづ)け的(てき)アリ。

1. P. 一九四五年一月一日より或(も)基(き)原(はら)エミル(EMIL)大尉(だいすい)、容(よ)

アソマ(ASOMA)ニシ(西)(NISHI)スガタ(OGATA)ナムラ(Kitamura)

(KITAMURA)等、手=依(お)そぎ十日(10)月(10)日(10)前(まへ)殴打(ううち)結果(けが)

=重(じゆ)傷(きず)ナリシタが、和(わ)知(し)限(げん)リテハエミル(EMIL)ハ一度(いちど)

ムラ(Kitamura)カラ治療(りょうり)參(さん)マシテシ。和(わ)エミル(EMIL)

海軍大尉(だいすい)が入院(いりびょう)セラシトカシトハカリ言(い)ふ事(こと)が出来(しゆ)

和(わ)彼(かれ)が治療(りょうり)拒(こ)む為(ため)=ケネス・フリン(LT.(j.g) KENNE

TH FLINN)が死(死)ニコト(死)ナキタムラ(Kitamura)ハ責任(せきじん)ガア

此(こ)信(しん)ジテアス。フリン(FLINN)ハ左側(さくわき)=一種(いつくわ)腫物(しゆぶつ)が出来(しゆ)

シタが、腫物(しゆぶつ)始(はじ)メ針(はり)、穴(あな)、一寸(一寸)タ(一寸)タリ(一寸)。口(くち)腫物(しゆぶつ)

シタ。大(おほ)きナリテ彼(かれ)死(死)ニコト(死)ハ直(ただ)經(けい)一(一)時(じ)位(い)

シタ。

一九四五年六月一日よりリード(FLINN)が死亡(死)。一九四五年、

六月二十四日より其(その)復(は)生(せい)ニ至(いた)ル六週間(六週間)後(まへ)リード(FLINN)

ナムラ(Kitamura)ハ一度(いちど)治療(りょうり)本(ほん)めがキタムラ(Kitamura)

(Kitamura)ハ拒(こ)む。而(と)リリード(FLINN)が死(死)ニ日(日)

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「ハント」(HUNT) 海軍大尉、死ニ就イテモ音、泣ガアルト認ムス。

「キタムラ」(KITAMURA)ハ明ニ「ハント」(HUNT)「ザーマー」(ZEMMER)

アリ。〔F.L.N.E〕ヲ救フニ十分ナ医薬品ヲ大船收容所、彼、部室ニ持ソニ居リマシタ。トニカウ、コノ收容所ニ即留サレタ、多數ノ聯合軍信虜が経験シテ多大、苦痛ヲ防ガント思ヘバ防ケ革が出、未タ、アズ、私ハ彼が次山ノ医療品ヲ手許ニ持ツテイタ事ヲ、ハッキリ知ワティマス。トイフノハ戦争が終ツタ時、ノ、医療品が彼一部室ニアル、自分か見テスカラ。『キャトルズブカイト』(CHARLES BUCHET)ハ私ト一箱ニ居リマニタカラ。コノ事ヲ証明スルにて、此等ノ医療品ハ長ナ三呪、幅二呪半、高ナ二呪、大キナ木セウ。此等ノ医療品ハ長ナ三呪、幅二呪半、高ナ二呪、大キナ木一箱ニ入ツテイマシタ。此一箱ハ實際次、ヨウナ医療品テ一箱アリケンタ。ガセ五十巻。一巻ハ直經三呪、幅二呪半、高ナ二呪、大キナ木キツシリ詰マリタ長ナ六呪、幅三呪、高ナ三呪、小サナ不箱一個。ナフアリノ火傷膏藥、二十乃至三十本。一コレ等ハ大キナ膏薬剤、クリーフ、ナード位、大キサゲ。私達ハコシテ終戦後、レーカー(RIGGAN)、火信ノ手當ニ用ヒマシタ。日本ノスヘリ液体コタニンB約十五場。

鍛削ビタミン一數ハ見積ルコトガ出来ヤシ、終戦後モクムラ(KITAMURA)ハ信虜一人ニソギ一日二十錠、割合テ配給ニ始メシタ。

當時、收容所ニ凡ソ百三十名、信虜ノ居リマシタがコレハ一九四五年八月二十日頃カウ一九四五、九月一日ニテ續キニタ。十オシテ至十四オシテヘリ、深度少クトエ五場云。半アブレイン、包ヒキネ少クト三百錠ヲ「ダクムラ」(KITAMURA)ハ持ツテイマシタ。

今ニテツテハ思ヒ出セヤシが其ノ代ミ次山ノ医療品ガアリマシク。私ハ工記、支給與戰爭終了後ニ送ラシタモ、テハナイコトヲハギ知シテイマス。若シ送ラシタトシタス、私ガソレヲ見タ吉デスカラ。

其一結果，中國人和日本人都會說：「我會說中文」，但日本人說的中文，其實是「中國話」，而中國人說的中文，其實是「日本話」。這就是所謂的「殖民地化」。這就是為什麼，當年日本在中國殖民地時，中國人會說「日本話」，而日本人會說「中國話」。這就是為什麼，當年日本在中國殖民地時，中國人會說「日本話」，而日本人會說「中國話」。

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(Walker) 走士 (WALKER) 善行 (Benevolence)
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